

# The Vermont Phoenix

VOL. LIX.

BRATTLEBORO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1892.

NO. 50.

N. I. HAWLEY.

December 9.

Annual Christmas sale of Books, Novelties in Small Wares and Handkerchiefs in large variety at reasonable prices. Every department throughout the store is now in attractive shape as regards both assortment and price for the selection of useful things for Christmas presents.

Cloaks, Shawls, Fur Capes, Muffs, Ties, Stoltes, Silks, Tiedies, Pillow Shams, Lace Bed Sets, Curtain Laces, Silks, Wool Dress Goods, Cotton Dress Goods, Hoods, Leggings, Hosiery, Gloves, Cotton and Merino Underwear, Scarfs, Quilts, Comfortables, Blankets, Table Damasks, Napkins, Flannels, Towels, Cottons, Silk Skirts, Woven Skirts, Satine Skirts, Blouse Waists of silk, Blouse Waists of wool, Aprons, Knit Jackets, waterproof garments, calico wraps, bamboo stands, bamboo easels and small wares.

A few ready made ladies' suits of Navy Serge and rough Scotch fabrics.

Special lot of ladies' wrappers made from Momic cloth, \$1.25 each.

Cloak stock is full of new garments now. Many fine novelties which are not usually found outside the large city stores. So far this season we have sold many more cloaks than ever before; style, fit and price made it all right to make that record.

Ladies have come to understand that it pays them to come from a distance to select their outside garments at Hawley's. The department was never in more attractive shape than just now.

While in New York last week I bought sixty-six sample garments of a cloak manufacturer at a sacrifice price "to close." All high grade garments; only two or three of a kind, and in many only one. It is a very attractive lot, both in style and price.

Fur Capes from \$3.75 to \$25 each.

Muffs, 75 cents and upwards.

Having bought a manufacturer's sample line of Fur Capes at a large reduction to close the lot, I shall share the advantage of the purchase with my customers. There are none of the low grades in this lot. They are capes heretofore sold from \$12.50 to \$20 each; these will be sold at

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\$9 to \$15 each. Few children's Muffs and Sets are also included, and will be sold at retail at or below previous wholesale price.

New styles of Newmarkets with hood, for ladies and misses; just brought out, only \$12.50 each. Best long garments offered at the price this season.

We carried over from last season a few long garments which I now offer at \$5 each for every garment which was \$7.50 to \$10, and choice at \$10 each for garments which were \$14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 22.50 and 25; fortunately there are only a few of them.

A few dainty Coats for young children, i. e., three years and upward.

Another lot of ladies' woven Underskirts just received, to be sold at 20 cents each.

Twenty-four new and handsome designs and colorings in Outing Cloths at 12 1-2 cents a yard.

Job purchase of 225 pieces fancy edged Ribbons for fancy work to be sold as follows:

- No. 4, 3 ets a yd, 25 ets a piece
- No. 5, 4 ets a yd, 30 ets a piece
- No. 7, 5 ets a yd, 40 ets a piece
- No. 9, 6 ets a yd, 50 ets a piece
- No. 12, 7 ets a yd, 60 ets a piece

All good colorings.

Special value in an extra large and handsome white wool Blanket at \$3.50 a pair.

Newest fad in ladies' wide Linen Collars and turnover Cuffs in plain and fancy colorings.

While in New York last week I picked up some unusual bargains in fine Dress Goods at cut prices to close broken lines; these goods are now on sale.

New patterns in fancy Eider Down cloths at 68 and 75 cents a yard.

Lot of new Shawls, some fine Himalayan and Scotch Plaids among them.

New lot Blouse Waists in wool tricots, navy, black and red at \$1.50 each.

Silk Blouse Waists, \$5 to \$10 each.

Silk Petticoats, \$0.75 to \$9.50 each.

Job purchase of French made Pocket Books with kid and chamois lining just put on the counter at 19 cents each. Several different styles; every one worth more than 19 cents.

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Ladies' black, all wool, full regular made Equestrian Tights.

Black Satine Skirts, \$1.25, \$1.60, \$2 and \$2.75.

Clearing out purchase of a lot of 24x48 and 24x50 heavy and extra good Towels for the price, to be sold at 25 cents each.

Lot of new styles in full Standard Prints, 5 cents a yard.

Lot Cocheo Crepons, 7 cents. These were made this season to sell at 12 1-2 cents.

Clearing out balance of our 12 1-2 and 15 cent Knickerbocker suitings at 9 cents a yard; were 12 1-2 and 15 cents.

Special value in Night Gowns at 50, 75 and 85 cents, and good regular value in finer and more elaborate goods.

Remember, we are sole agents here on ladies' Underwear of the celebrated Hathaway goods. They are made as carefully as you would make the garments at home. We also continue to sell Hathaway's Unlaundered Shirts for \$1.

Comfortables from 75 cents to \$6.50 each.

Hundreds of yards sold and hundreds of yards still in stock of the heavy, wide Shaker Flannel at 12 1-2 cents a yard.

New lot of ladies' natural color Underwear at \$1.25.

Remember that the earlier one makes Christmas selections the better they will find the assortment.

Remember that my present stock of Cloaks is larger than it has ever been at any one time since I came to Brattleboro, and that the time has now arrived for special bargains in this department. Sometimes it is the manufacturers who suffer in order to unload; and sometimes we are the ones who are hit; in either case the December cloak buyer sees advantages in price which would be impossible earlier in the season.

Remember that I feel in the same way in regard to expensive novelties in Dress Goods; they are to be pushed now.

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BRATTLEBORO:  
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1892.

The Laws of 1892.

The Montpelier Watchman has undertaken a commendable enterprise in the publication of the session laws of 1892, in a convenient pocket pamphlet form, to be sold at a small price.

Watchman's publication will however, enable all who wish, to see the laws at the earliest possible date. The pamphlet will be in good type with covers, and will be sold for 15 cents a copy. For the convenience of Whittinon county people it will be on sale at The Phoenix office as soon as issued. Mail orders will be filled and remittances for that purpose may be made at 15 cents in stamps or silver.

The report of Secretary Foster shows that the total amount of revenues of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30 were \$425,868,200.22, and the expenditures \$514,053,806.56, leaving a surplus of \$8,914,435.96.

Elections were held Tuesday in 21 Massachusetts cities. Fourteen Republican wards were elected, two Democratic, two each on Citizens' and Republican tickets, and one by all parties. Chelmsford, Fall River, Pittsfield, Taunton, Waltham, which were license cities last year, voted for prohibition, while Fitchburg, Haverhill, Marlboro and New Bedford shifted to the license column.

Senator Proctor was surprised to read in a Washington paper that he was to erect a palatial marble residence on K street, to cost \$200,000, exclusive of the land. He says that while he is contemplating the erection of a house in Washington, the plans are by no means completed, and when they are, they will not be for a house that can be called either palatial or extravagant.

Senator Morgan, chairman of the Senate committee on foreign relations, in his address before the Nicaragua canal convention at New Orleans, La., said the present Senate bill, providing for the indentment of \$100,000,000 bonds, should be pressed to the passage, and that the canal company was willing to give to the government of the United States \$70,000,000 of the bonds in order to lodge the control of the canal in Washington.

In view of the prevalence of hog cholera at Taftsville and Springfield, Gov. Fuller has appointed from the members of the board of agriculture Chas. M. Winslow of Brandon, Homer W. Vail of Pomfret, Joseph L. Hills of Burlington to act as cattle commissioners until the first of February, 1893, when the law abolishing the office of cattle commissioner and transferring their duties to the board of agriculture goes into effect.

Congress assembled on Monday, and President Harrison's annual message was delivered on Tuesday. The document is of great length, discussing in the most thorough manner all the general affairs and interests of the country. Our abstract contains a careful summary of its points of leading concern. No more striking and effective piece of writing was ever done in a state paper than that in which the President shows the wonderful growth in national wealth, the increase in wages in the product of manufactured articles, and in the savings of our people during the past 30 years. This unexampled prosperity Mr. Harrison believes to be due to the Republican policy of protection, and in a firm, strong way, undiminished by political reverse in the November election, Mr. Harrison declares his belief in the wisdom of that policy. Mr. Harrison takes for granted that the political overturn means a change in that policy, and he recommends that the whole subject of tariff revision be left to the incoming Congress. The discussion of our shipping interests, of the Bering sea difficulty, and of our foreign relations generally, is careful and complete. The President urges that such support be given to the company engaged in the construction of the Nicaragua canal as will insure the early completion of that important waterway. Once more he asks in a sober, dignified and unparisn spirit, "come together upon the high plane of patriotism to devise methods that shall secure the right of every man qualified by law to cast a free ballot and give to every such ballot an equal value in choosing our public officers and in directing the policy of the government."

In the Senate Mr. Hill of New York, and in the House Mr. Williams of Massachusetts, have introduced bills looking toward the repeal of the present Sherman law for the government purchase of silver. Mr. Harter of Ohio has introduced in the House a bill for the repeal of the present sugar bounty law and to provide in its place a uniform duty of one-half cent per pound upon all imported sugar.

The change of policy. I recommend that the subject of tariff revision be left to the incoming Congress. It is a matter of regret that this work must be delayed for at least three months; for the threat of great tariff changes introduces so much uncertainty into the minds of our business men, and it is not highly instructive to the friends of the protective system, with undiminished confidence in the principles they have advocated, will await the results of the new experiment.

The President holds that the wage earners may have been influenced by the strained relations existing between them and their employers, disregarding the fact that their wages are the highest paid in the world. They may now be able to review the operation of the tariff for revenue in the light of the experience of last year, when their wages are as good as or better than heretofore, everyone will rejoice in the unemployed, now holding its frequent and threatening parades in the streets of our cities, and not be allowed to acquire an American domicile.

The work of the Administration. The reports of the heads of the several executive departments, which are herewith submitted, show that the work of the Administration has been very naturally included a résumé of the whole work of the Administration with the transactions of the last fiscal year.

The attention, not only of Congress but of the country, is again invited to the methods of administration which have been attained. Public revenues amounting to \$1,413,373,000 have been received, and \$1,380,000,000 have been appropriated, without a single default, such important success as to attract the public attention and a diminished per cent of cost for collection.

The public business has been transacted, and only with fidelity, but progressively and with a view to giving to the people in the fullest possible degree the benefits of a service established and maintained for their protection and comfort. Our relations with other nations are now undisturbed by any serious controversy. The United States and England relating to Hawaiian affairs, with England in relation to the seal fisheries in the Bering sea, and with Chili growing out of the Baltimore offensive treaty negotiations.

Reference is made to the different commercial agreements for reciprocal trade, and of the fact that the full benefits of these arrangements cannot be realized instantly, although already there have been remarkable gains. The President doubts not that within a short period we shall secure one-third of the total trade of the countries of Central and South America, which amounts to about \$900,000,000 annually. In 1885 we had only eight per cent of the trade.

The matters relating to the Bering sea treaty are carefully considered, and the President believes the final result will substantially establish our claims, and preserve this great industry for the benefit of our own people.

The Canadian conference and the matter of tolls in the Canadian and American canals is given considerable attention. The President regrets that in many of the controversies, notably those relating to the fisheries on the Atlantic, the big interests on the Pacific coast, and our negotiations with Great Britain, have not been able to meet the friendly and just proposals of Canada. In the matter of the canal tolls, our treaty rights were very seriously threatened. It is time for us, however, to consider whether, if the existing conditions were to be continued, the tolls would be put upon a different basis, and our country would be benefited thereby. The President believes that the construction of an American canal around the Isthmus of Panama and the opening of a waterway between the great lakes and one of our own ports would be very desirable.

We should not hesitate to avail ourselves of our great natural trade advantages. We should welcome the opportunity to give to the railroads and steamship lines of Canada by a traffic that properly respects the interests of our own citizens, and which will lighten the otherwise crushing weight of the enormous public subsidies that have been given to the Canadian lines.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Mr. Harrison's Discussion of the Affairs of the Country.

With Strong Emphasis on the Results of 40 Years of Protection.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In submitting my annual report to you, I have great satisfaction in being able to say that the general conditions affecting the commercial and industrial interests of the United States are in the highest degree favorable.

A comparison of the existing conditions with those of the most favored period in the history of the country will, I believe, show that so high a degree of prosperity and so general a diffusion of the comforts of life were never before enjoyed by our people.

In 1850 the number of the country in 1850 was \$18, 159,616,968. In 1890 it amounted to \$260,000,000, an increase of 280 per cent.

The total mileage of railroads in the United States in 1850 was 30,821. In 1890 it was 167,741, an increase of 446 per cent. The value of manufacturing in 1850 was \$1,352,870,770; in 1890 it was \$2,900,753,884. In 1880 the number of employees was 1,391,338; in 1890 it was 2,251,151.

In 1860 the wages earned were \$300,000,778; in 1890 they were \$2,120,434,884. In 1890 the value of the product was \$2,711,559,884, an increase of 100 per cent.

The wage earnings not only show an increased aggregate, but an increase per capita from \$898 in 1860 to \$1,250 in 1890. The report of Ira Ayer, special agent of the treasury department, shows that at the date of September 1, 1892, there were 1,391,338 employees in the United States in the iron and steel plants in the United States. The estimated investment in buildings and plants at the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1892, was \$2,000,000 and the estimated rate production was \$2,000,000 per annum.

The actual production for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892, was \$2,000,000,000. Our foreign trade exports and imports of merchandise during the last fiscal year was \$1,265,868,610, an increase of \$12,285,285 over the year 1891. The average annual value of our imports and exports of merchandise for the fiscal year ending 1891 was \$1,187,422,019.

The value of our exports during the fiscal year 1892 reached the highest figure in the history of the government, amounting to \$1,590,578,148, exceeding by \$145,297,330 the record of 1881, and by \$18,000,000 the record of 1891. During the fiscal year 1892 the value of our exports of duty on goods was \$1,265,868,610, an increase of 100 per cent over the year 1850.

In our country trade a most encouraging development is in progress, there having been in the aggregate traffic on our railroads for the year 1891, amounting to 793,388,609 tons of freight, compared with 69,534,437 tons in 1850, an increase of 13,054,712 tons.

Other indications of the general prosperity of the country are found in the fact that the number of depositors in savings banks increased from 600,000 in 1860 to 2,000,000 in 1890, an increase of 233 per cent, and the amount of deposits from \$140,577,304 in 1860 to \$1,324,841,500 in 1890, an increase of 821 per cent.

There never has been a time in our history when work was so abundant or when wages were as high as at the present time. The management of the great business enterprises are paid by their power to supply the necessities and comforts of life. The value of our total production has increased from \$1,352,870,770 in 1850 to \$2,900,753,884 in 1890, as estimated by statistics of the United States.

If any are disconcerted with this state here, if any believe that wages or prices, the returns of honest toil, are inadequate, they should recall the fact that there is no other country in the world where the conditions that we here enjoy would not be accepted as highly prosperous. The English agriculturist would be glad to exchange his position with that of the American farmer, and the Manchester workmen their wages for those of their fellows at Fall River.

I believe that the protective system, which has been the basis of our prosperity, and which is now being threatened by the advocates of free trade, is a system of duties which has been a mighty instrument for the development of our national resources, and a most powerful agency in protecting the homes of our workmen from the invasion of foreign goods. It has been the cause of the growth of our working people, and it cannot be a preservation of that constitution to legislate as to preserve in their homes the comfort, independence, and a most powerful agency in protecting the homes of our workmen from the invasion of foreign goods.

The change of policy. I recommend that the subject of tariff revision be left to the incoming Congress. It is a matter of regret that this work must be delayed for at least three months; for the threat of great tariff changes introduces so much uncertainty into the minds of our business men, and it is not highly instructive to the friends of the protective system, with undiminished confidence in the principles they have advocated, will await the results of the new experiment.

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Subject of Quarantine.

On the subject of quarantining the President makes a most interesting and valuable contribution to the public mind, and he thinks it should be taken into national control and adequate power given to the executive to protect our people against plague invasions. There is danger that with the coming of spring cholera will again appear, and a liberal appropriation should be made at this season to enable our quarantines and port officers to exclude the deadly plague.

We have a right and owe a duty to our own people, and especially to our own children, to keep out the plague, the ignorant, the civil and the ignorant, and the contract laborer, but to check the great flow of immigration now coming, by further limitations.

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### Iron Chimney Caps.

WILEY & RUSSELL MFG. CO.  
GREENFIELD, MASS.  
PROTECT YOUR CHIMNEYS  
KEEP OUT WATER AND FROST  
SAVE REBUILDING

Sizes in Stock.  
No. 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 4